

# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No. 2,668.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No. 1,947.

Published Semi-Weekly—  
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

AMENDMENTS.  
For the First Amendment.  
For the Second Amendment.  
For the Third Amendment.

Union County Convention.

The citizens of the County of Union favorable to the State and National Administration are requested to meet in convention on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M., at the Court House in the Borough of Lewisburg, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to meet similar Conventions from the counties of Snyder, Juniata, Dauphin and Northumberland, whose duty it will be to select a Delegate to represent the 14th Congressional District in the National Convention, at Baltimore, to be held in June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President.

Meetings for the election of Delegates to the County Convention will be held in the various townships at the usual place of holding elections between the hours of five and seven P. M., and in the several Boroughs between the hours of six and eight P. M., on Saturday the 14th inst.

CHAS. C. SHORCKLEY, Clk'n  
Lewisburg, May 4. Union Co. Com.

The Susquehanna Telegraph Company devoted yesterday's proceeds to the Great Central Fair.

Adjourned Court commenced in Sunbury yesterday. No criminal business is to be transacted.

Persons writing to us on business connected with this office are requested to address their letters to the firm, and not to either individual member of it.

The mountains in this vicinity were white with snow during the first part of last week. On Friday, however, the thermometer pointed to 85° above zero.

Jeremiah Haas, of Capt. Gobin's Sunbury Guards, was killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. Seven were wounded, and six missing out of the Company.

The Sunbury Gazette says that some of the loyal ladies of that place will shortly present a handsome Bible to the Local League of that place. The League numbers about 200 members.

A movement toward forming an anti-butter eating society took place in Milton, a few days ago which brought down butter 10 cents in one day. Meat which sold there formerly at 20 cts. was brought down to sixteen.

About 11 o'clock, last Sunday night, the steam saw-mill of McCleery, Runkle & Newhard, in Milton, took fire, and was totally consumed. A boat lying in the canal was also consumed, and, sad to relate, a boy who was asleep in it, was burned to death. Our town was quite light during the conflagration.

The Selingsgrove Times threatens to do something awful if his German Beech Democrat is not better supported. People are about tired paying for treason in German or English. If they desire that sort of literature, they had best subscribe at once for the Charleston Mercury or Richmond Enquirer. If they do not reach as regularly as the Democrat, they will have the same doctrine told in better style.

A man named Albert Lyon, while under the influence of liquor, went into Vankirk's Hotel, Northumberland, on Friday last, and demanded "more of the same sort." The landlord thinking he had enough, declined his request, whereupon a scuffle ensued, and Vankirk attempted to expel the miserably man from his house. Both combatants fell inside the door, but Vankirk succeeded in getting the better of his adversary, and giving Lyon a final push out the door, the latter fell, striking his head upon the scraper, inflicting a ghastly wound back of the ear which proved fatal. The funeral of the poor inebriate took place at Northumberland Sunday last. Another sad comment on the use of the intoxicating cup.

The Susquehanna Conference (Lutheran) held a session in Turbottville, commencing on Monday evening of last week, and continuing two days. Sixteen ministers were present. Business of importance was transacted, and reports made. The next Conference will be held at Zion's church, next August.

The U. S. Christian Commission at Philadelphia acknowledges the receipt of \$10 from the colored people of Milton, the proceeds of a public entertainment given by them.

Mrs. Margaret Keesin was killed, on the 20th ult., below Lock Haven, while coming down the R. R. in a hand car. The car was run into by a locomotive. Two men were in the car at the same time, but both escaped by jumping out.

In the New York Sanitary Fair contest, one vote of fifty for Grant was received by letter, with the following verse:

"Guns, not grumbling,  
Deeds, not despatches,  
Charges, not changes of base,  
Captures, not complaints,  
Words, not vapors,  
Grant, not McClellan."

Harrisburg Correspondence.  
FRIDAY, May 6.

Of the 200 Members and Officers of the Legislature, and the 500 loungers on, borers, and visitors, probably not 25 are in Harrisburg, the day after adjournment. Several Clerks remain in each House, to perfect the records of the past few days, and to arrange and file away the accumulated papers of the session. A few Legislators are on the look out for their bills, and to breathe a little longer "farewell" than others more hasty and decisive in leave taking. Some who came on big speculations, are "strapped," and contriving some way—by begging or otherwise—to raise means to get home. Looking from out my corner to the Senate Hall, there is not a Senator there—all are gone, the loquacious and the reticent, the demonstrative and the quiet, the Cops and the Repubs. Very much feel those left in charge as feel the inmates of a dwelling when a wedding is celebrated and the parties and their friends start off on an excursion: the late joyful confusion contrasts most strangely with the solemn stillness that now reigns. Well, "hail the coming, speed the parting guest." Fifteen weeks—if life and breath be spared—will bring them together in. But what changes may occur—what sufferings our nation may endure—in that brief state of time—no mortal knows. Well is it that "Heaven from all creatures hides the book of." His own arrangements.

An important law passed at the late session is one enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to come under the general banking law of the United States. Some arrangement of this kind is very desirable, and renders the transition easy, and thus tends to furnish a uniform national currency and support the General Government.

The new Militia Law is also a very important measure. It intends to put into life and clothe anew the military power of our State. It is formed somewhat upon the Massachusetts plan—a plan which enabled that distant State to be among the foremost fully armed, to rush to the defence of the Capitol, and gave to that State the martyrs to Liberty on the 19th of April, '61, at Baltimore.

The Cops vs. Sanitary Fairs.  
It may not be generally known by loyal men and women who have not recourse to them, that Copperhead newspapers are "dead set" against the operations of the Sanitary Commission. Such, however, with very few exceptions, is the case. We scarcely know why it is, for the agents of the Commission are instructed to minister to the wants of wounded rebels as well as those of Union soldiers. The following paragraph from the N. Y. Day Book, (the paper from which the lesser lights of Copperheadism draw their chief supply of venom) exhibits their position in this respect:

THE SANITARY FAIR.—The great vanity fair, built on shoddy and greenbacks, is over. It raised about one million of dollars, but the expenses, it is announced, will be very heavy! Just as we expected. The silly sword race, in which Grant and McClellan were pitted against each other, ended in the Royal Legions coming in at the last hour and stuffing the boxes with greenbacks, just as they expect to fill the ballot boxes next fall. How much the soldiers will get of all the money no one knows, and not one will care to inquire.

Such sneaking insinuations upon the efforts of honest people to sustain so great and humane a cause would disgrace anything but a Copperhead. The above item is greedily grabbed at by their country press. The random selection below, however, they will take good care to keep out of their columns:

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission chartered a steamer at Baltimore, yesterday, and loaded her with the following among other stores, and dispatched her to Hampton Roads: Four and a half tons of hospital clothing and bedding, twenty-two and a half tons of hospital food, one ton of hospital dressing, thirty-two tons of ice and two tons of miscellaneous stores, in charge of an inspector and eleven relief agents. The Commission will send another steamer to-morrow with still larger supplies.

The Fort Pillow Massacre.  
The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the Fort Pillow massacre have submitted their report. The atrocities committed by the Rebels are proved to be much more sickening than first reported. It is hard to believe that men whom we formerly acknowledged to be the better Americans could be guilty of the acts of barbarity which have been perpetrated at this place. The Committee report that "the rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age, sex, white or black, soldier or civilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in their devilish work. Men, women, and even children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down, and backed with sabres. Some of the children, not more than ten years old, were forced to stand up and face their mothers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy,

the Rebels even entering the hospital buildings, and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance." The rebels, while moving upon the fort, placed a line of women in their front to compel our forces to withhold their fire; and their sharpshooters mingled with women and children, knowing that our soldiers would not be guilty of acts through necessity which they gloated in thro' mere wantonness. Men and women were taunted, and then tortured to death.

And this is the work of "right-oned southern gentlemen." These are the men whom the Copperheads want to compromise with, the acts they endeavor to gloss over. Southern journals glory in this eternalia of murder, sneer at any who are so "sentimental" as to condemn it, and cry "more!" "more!"

The Ladies' National Covenant.  
The ladies of the Union are taking hold of a good work. A society has been organized for the suppression of extravagance, the diminution of foreign imports, and the practice of economy in our social and domestic relations. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens has issued a stirring address to her countrywomen, and the following pledge and resolutions expressive of the object of the Covenant were adopted at a meeting held in Washington, on the 2d inst.:

For three years or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country, to purchase no imported article of apparel. Resolved, That the badge of the National Covenant shall be a black bee, with wings enameled according to nature, worn with a tri-colored ribbon, a little in front of the left shoulder.

That while, as the wives, and daughters, and women of America, we are ready and determined to practice self-denial for the benefit of the country and our sex, we earnestly request the men of America also to abstain from the use of imported articles, especially wines, liquors and cigars.

That the women in the nation, sympathizing with the great object of this society, be and hereby are invited to copy the covenant, record their own names thereto, and obtaining as many signatures as possible, forward the number (not the names) so obtained to the Committee of their State.

This is an eminently commendable project. The ladies of the present day are doubtless as patriotic as were our grandmothers during the Revolution, who abstained from tea.

An idea may be formed of the immense amount of foreign goods imported, (most of which are more luxuries) by taking one week's business at the port of New York alone, which amounted to five millions of dollars.

The worthiness of the Ladies' Covenant is at once apparent to all who have the nation's interest at heart. It requires no higher encomium than that which it is now receiving, to wit, condemnation by the Copperhead press. We quote a contra-recommendation of this sort from the Selingsgrove Times:

"The radical and strong-minded women have organized a national association or league at Washington, the object of which is to pledge themselves to wear no more apparel made of foreign goods. Wonder where Old Abe and Chase expect to get their revenue from?"

A Noble Letter from the President.  
The following letter from President Lincoln appeared recently in the columns of the Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth. Col. Hodges, the editor of that paper, accompanied Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon on their late visit to Washington, relative to the draft in Kentucky. He there heard the President's verbal vindication of his public policy, and on returning home requested Mr. Lincoln to furnish him with a letter embodying the substance of his remarks upon that occasion. The President immediately complied with the request, and addressed the following letter to him. We commend the letter to the serious consideration of our readers:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
WASHINGTON, April 4.  
A. G. HOLYS, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.  
MY DEAR SIR—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to set officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power and break the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable

means that Government, that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had ever tried to preserve the Constitution, if I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of war, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative, of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white force—no loss by it, anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

And now, let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line, that he is for subduing the Rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he can not face the truth.

I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending seems plain. If God now will the removal of a great wrong, and will also that of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly,  
A. LINCOLN.

Advice via Cairo, May 6. state that a cavalry force under Col. Hodge, of the 2d New Jersey Cavalry, 700 strong, with 10 pieces of artillery, encountered a brigade of Forrest's men, 1000 strong, near Bolivar, Tenn., when a severe fight took place, lasting two hours, resulting in the enemy being driven from their entrenchments, and retreating across the Hatchie river, destroying the bridge behind them. Our loss was two killed. Our forces pursued them.

Gen. Steele left Camden for Little Rock on the 26th. Being harassed by Rebel cavalry, he found it necessary to destroy his trains and burn the bridges in the rear. In an attack while crossing the Saline river, Maj. Atkinson and Lieut. Henry, of the 6th Indiana, were killed. The loss was heavy on both sides.

Lewisburg Market.  
Corrected Semi-Weekly

|                                      |             |                     |    |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----|
| Wheat,                               | 1,65        | Barley 90 to \$1.00 |    |
| Rye,                                 | 1,20        | Eggs,               | 15 |
| Corn,                                | 1,15        | Tallow,             | 10 |
| Oats, pr 32 lb,                      | 75          | Lard, fresh,        | 10 |
| Flaxseed,                            | 2,25        | Wool,               | 60 |
| Dried Apples 8 lb Potatoes,          | 55          |                     |    |
| Firkin Butter 18 Sides & Shoulder 12 |             |                     |    |
| Fresh Butter,                        | 30          | Ham,                | 15 |
| Sides,                               | 4, 5, and 6 | Corn Soap 4 & 6     |    |
| Sides & Shoulders with Ribs,         | 10          |                     |    |

Deed.  
In Lewisburg, 2d inst., WILLIAM TROMB, infant son of Rev. Samuel W. and Martha E. TROMB, aged 12 days.

In Lewisburg, on the 4th inst., ELIZABETH, in her 6th year, relict of Henry HESS, deceased.

In Lewisburg, on the 7th inst., DAVID SHAFER, aged 20 years.

In Buffalo township, 5th inst., SAMUEL L. NOLL, aged 56 years, 6 months and 20 days.

In Danville, on the 29th ult., HENRIETTA, aged 25 years, wife of Edward H. BALDY, Deft.

The Lewisburg Deposit Bank  
HAS this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, free from the Government Tax, payable on demand.  
H. P. SHELLER, Treas'r.  
May 4, 1864.

Agents Wanted Everywhere  
TO SELL THE ALLEGANT  
Full Length Steel Plate Engraving  
OF  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN  
Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence. For particulars address  
JOHN DANIEL, Publisher,  
May 10th  
No. 17 S. 5th St., Philadelphia.

WANTED.  
From \$600 to 10,000 Ribs or Bone-Timbers, delivered through the summer, to Wm. Moore, on the bank of the river at the mouth of Buffalo Creek. Timbers to be three feet long and four inches thick. Persons wishing to furnish timbers can get patterns at Byers' wagon shop, Lewisburg. Price of timbers 65 cts. delivered as above.  
Feb. 4, 1864  
WM. FRICK & CO.

To Carpenters and Bricklayers.  
CARPENTERS and Bricklayers will find steady employment and cash wages on the new buildings for Railroad Machine Shops, Foundry, &c., at Renovo, 25 miles above Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Wages of Carpenters, \$2.25 per day; of Bricklayers, \$2.50 per day. Boarding, \$4.50 per week.  
H. R. CAMPBELL,  
April 26, 1864. Sup't of the work.

Union County Court Proclamation  
WHEREAS the Hon. SAM'L S. WOODS, President Judge for the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Union, Mifflin, and Snyder, and Jas. W. SWANSON and JOHN WALLS Esqs., Associate Judges in Union county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of Dec'r, 1863, and to me directed, for the holding of an Orphans' Court, Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and General Quarter Sessions, at LEWISBURG, for the county of UNION, on the Third Monday of MAY, (being the 16th day) 1864, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables in and for the county of Union, to appear in their own proper persons with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which of their offices and in their behalf appertain to be done; and all Witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not depart without leave at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time agreeable to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office in Lewisburg the 16th day of April A D 1864, and the 87th year of the Independence of the United States of America—God save the Commonwealth!  
L. F. ALBRIGHT, Sheriff

Issue List for May 16.  
1 Danl Reagler vs J & W Anderson  
2 J & J Young vs Jos M Thomas  
3 Jno H Goodman vs Wm Young  
4 Snyder & Grubb vs J & C Kleckner w/o no 5 to 11 3 other parties vs same  
12 Danl Reagler vs Jane Anderson  
13 John Binger vs Danl Reber  
14 David T Davis vs Geddes Marsh & Co  
15 Charlotte Long vs Jere Kleckner et al  
16 B Petter & wife vs S C Witt et al  
17 David Baughman vs David Keasler  
18 Hayes & Meyler vs Wm Ritter  
19 Francis Jodon vs Lloyd Ginter  
20 Peter C Hummel for use vs J Hartman  
21 Wolfe, Watson & Co vs Ed Beck w/o no 4  
22 Brobs & Clark vs W R & P Sechler, w/o no 4  
23 Bank of North'd of J Bower vs WLBitter  
24 Rachel High vs John F Richard  
25 C Hasenpflug vs Kleckner vs DMeyer et al

GRAND JURORS, May T. 1864.  
Buffalo—Peter Sear, S. G. Glick, Wm Renner, Adam Homer, Jas Mathers Fred Renner  
New Berlin—Gid Cornelius Jos Kleckner, Michael Specht  
Lewisburg—Jos D Forrey, J P Miller, T G Evans  
Hartley—Jos Glover  
White Deer—Jacob Engleman, Israel Goyes, Jacob Troxell  
Limestone—Jacob Deer, Jacob Spangler  
Killsbuck—Harrison Keiser  
Union—Thomas Pursel, John Moser  
Brady—John Grass, Jr  
Mifflinburg—S Geigen W. Buff—G Hauck

THE following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the 16th day of said month, viz:

1. The account of Jacob Froek, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Froek, late of Limestone Tp, dec'd.
2. The account of John Quincy Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Esther Christ named in the last will and testament of Christopher Strasser, father of said Esq. Christ.
3. The first and partial account of John L. Beaver one of the Executors of John Shurely, late of Hartley (now Lewis) Tp, dec'd.
4. The first and final account of William Frazer, Executor of the last will and testament of William Kleckner, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
5. The account of J F VanValzah and Samuel S. Barber, administrators of Sarah L. VanValzah, late of Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
6. The account of Andrew C. Hagenbuch and Samuel Hagenbuch Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew Hagenbuch, late of East Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
7. The account of Michael Schure Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Smith, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
8. The account of Samuel Beechle, Administrator of George Stahl, late of East Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
9. The account of Isaac H. Wagner, administrator of Michael Wagner, late of the Borough of Lewisburg, dec'd.
10. The first and final account of Daniel Long, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of Thomas Miller, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
11. The first and final account of Matthew March, administrator de bonis non of J F Montgomery Foster, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
12. The account of Charles Moll, administrator of Mrs. Susannah Moll, late of West Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
13. The second and final account of Charles Moll, Executor of the last will and testament of Conrad Moll, late of West Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
14. The first and final account of J M C Ranck, administrator of the estate of Adam Ranck, late of White Deer Tp, dec'd.
15. The first and final account of David Herbst, Guardian of Hannah Stahl and Leah Stahl minor children of Mary Stahl, late of Mary Bechtel, late of Buffalo Tp, and grand children of Peter Bechtel, late of Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
16. The account of Robert Reed, Executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin Goodlander, dec'd, late of Hartley Tp.
17. The first and final account of J P Starr, administrator of John Starr, late of White Deer Tp, dec'd.
18. The account of Joseph Boob, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Boob, late of the Borough of Mifflinburg, dec'd.
19. The first and partial account of John V Barber, administrator cum testamento annexo of Isaac L. Beck, late of the Borough of Mifflinburg, dec'd.
20. The account of Johnson Walls, Guardian of P. Danforth Bank, a minor of the Borough of Lewisburg.
21. The first and partial account of Conrad Sheekler and Daniel Reber, administrators of John Reber, dec'd.
22. The partial account of S. T. M. Cormick, administrator of the estate of John Wilson, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.

Register's Office, Lewisburg, April 16, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALES.  
By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or entry on  
Friday, May 13, 1864,  
at the Public House of Henry Speese, in the Borough of Hartleton, and county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Lot of Ground situated in the Borough of Hartleton, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by public road leading from Hartleton to Orwig's Mill, on the south by the Turpike, on the west by Willow Lane, and on the north by all other corners, being a fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a Two-Storey Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, Wood House, Well with a pump, and other outbuildings with the appurtenances, &c.

Also, No. 2. A certain tract of unimproved Timber Land, situated in Hartley Tp, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by D. Stitzer, on the south by Paddy's Mountain, and on the west by Jacob Vanada, and on the north by Thomas Armitage, containing Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, more or less, with the Appurtenances, &c., as the property of Samuel Haupt.

Also, on Saturday May 14, 1864, at the Riviere House, in the Borough of Lewisburg, county aforesaid, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A certain vacant Lot of Ground, it being Lot number five (5), situated in the University Addition to the Borough of Lewisburg, bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the south by St. George street, on the west by lot No. 4, and on the north by James Alley, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, with the appurtenances, &c., as the property of Ephraim L. Moser.

L. F. ALBRIGHT, Sheriff  
Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, April 15, 1864.

NOTICE.  
The partnership heretofore existing between Peter Beaver, Samuel Geddes, James S. Marsh, Levi Rooke and Joseph W. Shriner, doing business under the name and firm of BEAVER, GEDDES, MARSH & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31 day of April, 1864, by Samuel Geddes and Jos. W. Shriner selling out their interests and withdrawing from the concern.

The business of the late firm will be settled up by the new firm of BEAVER, MARSH & CO. BEAVER, GEDDES, MARSH & CO.  
April 28, 1864.

NOTICE.  
I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Union and the surrounding counties, for their liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have on hand a new assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for ladies and children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer set of Furs for the same money than Ladies please give me a call before buying. Please remember the name, number and street.

Geo. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's.  
Wholesale Drug and Chemical Warehouse.  
No. 77, Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL preparations and every other article which appertains to the business, embracing the most extensive variety, as also, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS of every description.

All articles purchased of the most superior quality and at as low prices as they can be had. We can offer such inducements as will make it the interest of purchasers to lay in their supplies from us and give us their future patronage, and invite all who visit the city, to call at our establishment.

All orders acknowledged by us by mail, or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.  
GEO. W. CARPENTER, HENSZEY & CO.  
No. 77, Market Street, Philadelphia.

Auditor's Notice.  
In the matter of the final account of Daniel Ludwig, Administrator of the estate of his wife, Catherine Ludwig, dec'd, filed by his Executor, under process, &c. The Auditor appointed to report upon the exceptions thereto, in the above account will meet for the purpose of fulfilling the duties of his appointment at his office in Lewisburg, on Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN B. LINN, Auditor  
April 22, 1864.

NOTICE.  
I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Union and the surrounding counties, for their liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have on hand a new assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for ladies and children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer set of Furs for the same money than Ladies please give me a call before buying. Please remember the name, number and street.

Geo. W. Carpenter, Henszey & Co's.  
Wholesale Drug and Chemical Warehouse.  
No. 77, Market Street, Philadelphia.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given, to all concerned, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Lewisburg, Union county, and that the said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court to be held at LEWISBURG, for the county of Union, on the 16th day of said month, viz:

1. The account of Jacob Froek, Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Froek, late of Limestone Tp, dec'd.
2. The account of John Quincy Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Esther Christ named in the last will and testament of Christopher Strasser, father of said Esq. Christ.
3. The first and partial account of John L. Beaver one of the Executors of John Shurely, late of Hartley (now Lewis) Tp, dec'd.
4. The first and final account of William Frazer, Executor of the last will and testament of William Kleckner, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
5. The account of J F VanValzah and Samuel S. Barber, administrators of Sarah L. VanValzah, late of Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
6. The account of Andrew C. Hagenbuch and Samuel Hagenbuch Executors of the last will and testament of Andrew Hagenbuch, late of East Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
7. The account of Michael Schure Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Smith, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
8. The account of Samuel Beechle, Administrator of George Stahl, late of East Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
9. The account of Isaac H. Wagner, administrator of Michael Wagner, late of the Borough of Lewisburg, dec'd.
10. The first and final account of Daniel Long, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of Thomas Miller, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
11. The first and final account of Matthew March, administrator de bonis non of J F Montgomery Foster, late of Hartley Tp, dec'd.
12. The account of Charles Moll, administrator of Mrs. Susannah Moll, late of West Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
13. The second and final account of Charles Moll, Executor of the last will and testament of Conrad Moll, late of West Buffalo Tp, dec'd.
14. The first and final account of J M C Ranck, administrator of the estate of Adam Ranck, late of White Deer Tp, dec'd.
15. The first and final account of David Herbst, Guardian